in the fifteenth year of our Sovereignty and Independence, from your good and faithful friend, By the President:

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Thomas Jefferson."

Vindication of Mr. Van Buren.

"It is to be regretted that the Editors of the Enquirer have thought proper to delay the publication of this letter until just on the eve of the elections in Virginia. We have a right to presume, from the date, that it has been in their post-cession long enough to have been published at an earlier day; and it shows a consciousness of its impotency, as a defence of Mr. Van Buren, to delay its appearance just long enough to affect the elections in Firginia, before its sophistry could be exposed and its arguments replied to."

Such is the very sage supposition of the last Lynch-burg Virginian. It is all wrong—The date of the letter is March. Why did not this wisecare fill it up with about the last of March, when it was really transmitted to us, as well as any prior day in the month? The fact is, we received the Communication on Tuesday, March 31st—and it appeared in the very next paper, on F. day, April 3. We did not hold it up a day! THE POST OFFICE.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Lynchburg Virginian apes the Richmond Whig, in shouting against the increased expenditures of the General Post-Office.—It states, by way of burlesque on the "retrenchment and economy" of the day, that "in the whole four years of Mr. Adams' Administration, extra Clerk hire in the Post-Office Department cost \$16,000—in one, of Gen. Jackson's Administration, it exceeded \$3.5,000!!" Admit that it was so—are we, therefore, to presume the waste and extravargance which these Whig gentlemen are assuming? They ought to be aware, that there has been an immense increase in the operations of the Post-Office, since the present Administration came into power. Major Barry, in his last letter to the H. of Representatives, states that "More than three-fourths of the improvements made in the transportation of the mail since the undersigned came into the department, have been done much below the pro-rata expense; and the average expense for transportation is less than at any former period. The annual transportation in steamboats and stages is nearly three Gines as great as it was in 1820. The number of post offices has been increased from \$5,000 to 10,693.* The revenues arising from postages have increased more than fifty per cent."

We were not aware, that any such complaint had been made as the above also the the ab We were not aware, that any such complaint had been

made as the above, about the increased clerk hire. But, meeting a few days past with an intelligent agent of the P. O Department in this city, we asked him shout the page. P. O Department in this city, we asked him about the number of clerks employed in the Office. He mentioned how many there were—and added most emphatically, "and yet I assure you, sir, that we have not now enough to transact the business of the office as it ought to be."—It is amusing to hear these Whigs complain of the expense of the Post Office—when their own Whig Senators contributed to pass a bill through their body at the last session, multiplying the offices in the Department of the sion, multiplying the offices in the Department—creating higher officers, as Auditor, Treasurer, &c.

Rey A Citizen of Page County returns his acknowledgments for the 200 copies of the Aati-Administration Address of the last Legis-lature, that were addressed to Individuals of that county, by a gentle-man of Richmond, past paid.—But he is afraid that it is all manual-tus thrown away.—The Candidates for Congress, Senate, and House of Delegates, being all zealous supporters of the present Adminis-tration.

T' A Virginia Democrat" is unavoidably postponed but shall appear in our next.

The writer of these remarks is informed by several gentlemen of enquestioned veracity, that some of the opponents of Mr. Chinn, at one of our precinct elections, urged with great industry, as objections to him, that he had voted for the appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be used under the direction of the President, in equipping the fortifications of the U. S.; and that at his instance two light boats had been established on the Rappahannock at an enormous expense, and that the people of Richmond County exclusively, were to be saddled with a yearly tax to support these Boats! Both these charges every man who knows any thing about our public affairs, knows to be unfounded.—The journals of Congress will show that Mr. Chinn voted against the aforesaid appropriation of three millions.—As to the affair of the Light Boats, it will be news, I presume to the nation at large, when they are informed, that some of our politicisms have discovered that they are to be supported by a tax levied on the people of Richmond county alone. It has been heretofore supposed, that the expense of all the Light Boats was paid by the 12,000,000 of people of the United States. If that be the case, the expense of these Rappahannock boats, instead of falling exclusively on the citkens of Richmond county, will be divided amongst the whole 12,000,000 of people in the United States, and will probably cost the good people of Richmond county about the 20th part of a cent a piece.—Arts so disingenuous as these, it is hoped, will not be tolerated by a people so prover the south of the property of the Chinn can not be de-DIRTY WORK!

ESSEX COUNTY, April 6, 1835. At a Meeting of the following gentlemen at Miller's
Tavern, in the County of Essex, to wit:
From Caroline—Wm. W. Dickinson, Francis Scott; From King & Queen-Capt. William B. Davis, Capt. George Hoskins;

Essex - Dr. A. Brockenbrough, Capt. William Eu-King William-Thomas W. S. Gregory, Wm. Spots-

wood Fontaine;
Middlesex—Col. R. M. Segur, Robert Daniel;
Selected by John Roane, of King Wm. and Edwin Upshaw, of King & Queen, to ascertain the relative strength of the two, as candidates for the ensuing Congressional clection, and definitively to settle and adjust the question, which one of said two candidates will probably concentrate the largest Administration vote, and conse-

The W. S. Gereary, Secretary.

To The Edition of the Wing having said, by what authority, I know not, that the Administration candidate of Amelia had declared himself unequivocally for Mr. Virginia is bound immediately to take.—They erect a corporate body, at all times a very suspicious feature of the Wing above that the communication was designed for effect, without any particular regard to the next President of Mr. Wiley's views with regard to the next President all election. Your neighbor's informant was about as sincere in making the communication, as was the Whig candidate on the third Saturday in February, when he declared, in a public speech, that he was for Leigh, and should support him if he got no other vote than his orn, and called upon Mr. Wiley to say whom he was for—but before the second Saturday in March, he came out unequivocally for Judge White! This is the consistency we have to contend with, and by that party who calls upon to some out and show our hands, and say whom we are for now? If Mr. Bonker had waited too weeks for developments, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance, he might have saved himself this sumnerset; and then, with some assurance,

"May that God, whom we both adore, bless your fmperial Majesty with long life, health and success, and have you always, great and magnanimous friend, under his holy keeping.

"Written at Philadelphia, the thirty-first day of March, in the fifteenth year of our Sovereignty and Independing the fifteenth year of our Sovereignty and Independent of the fifteenth year of our first day of March, in the first day of March, in the fif

Mr. Wiley, fike most of the Old School Republicans, doubts the sincerity of the Whigs in supporting Judge White, and suspects some deep design; and cannot see how it is, that they come out so warmly in support of a man for the next Presidency, who advocated and approved all the measures of President Jackson, for which they have not only forsaken him, but abused him as a traitor and usurper! He suspects their object is only to divide our ranks and throw the election into the House of Representativés, where, he fears, we shall have one of our mo-dern Whigs turned upon us. He will no doubt, there-fore, support the man who he thinks will most proba-bly unite the Republican party, be he Judge White, Mr. Van Buren, or Philip P. Barbour—the last of whom he is declared was his first choice.

AMELIA.

This is not so hard to account for us our Correspondent might agine. The Whigs prefer riting to realking; and care but little one horse they have; if he be sure footed. The Editor of the "Whig" is requested to publish the above THE ALBEMARLE ELECTION.

In the Albemarke contest, it is probable a question si-nilar to that decided by the last House of Delegates in the contest of Col. Parriott vs. Mr. McLure, will be milar to that decided by the last House of Delegates in the contest of Col. Parriott vs. Mr. McLure, will be raised, but perhaps in a more complicated form.—A dispute existed for many years about removing the site of justice of Ohio county, from the town of Wheeling, which gave rise to a curious scheme for the increase of voters. Some gentlemen had deeds for a large quantity of land, supposed to be in the mountainous part of the county, and of little or no value. Deeds were executed to a considerable number of persons, for fifty acres each, of undivided parcels of this land. It is said, that some of them were made about the time of the election and ante-dated, six months. The question, however, which it is understood was settled, was, that the party claiming the votes should be required to prove, not merely a good title in the voter, but the actual existence and identity of the land. If proof were not required of a good title, and the identity of the land, who could say whether the voter had this right at all, or where he should exercise it? Indeed, if this were not the law, it would be an easy matter for a few men in the Western counties to procure patents for Mountain lands, worth nothing, or for lands previously granted, and in possession of other persons, (without even a survey.) and in this way, make deeds bearing date six months before the annual elections, to such partizans, as are not otherwise entitled to vote—hold the deeds up without incurring the expense of recording them—and in the moment of necessity value.

hold the deeds up without incurring the expense of re-cording them—and in the moment of necessity, play them off as good trumps! A title to land will pass by a deed not of record, so as to confer the elective fran-

a deed not of record, so as to confer the elective franchise!

Many years ago, in a contest from Wood county, it was decided that deeds made shortly before the election, for the purpose of conferring the right to vote, and antedated, were fraudulent, and therefore void; and consequently nothing passed to the grantees.

Unless the Legislature shall examine closely and ferret out all the fraudulent practices we have heard of, in a year or two we may see large land-holders deed out whole estates to political partizans, in undivided parcels of fifty acres, or of twenty five dollars' worth, hold the deeds up from the record, to be cancelled after the elections, or continued at the will of the grantor, with a defeasance by which he may, at pleasure, defeat the estate granted; and thus wield an influence in elections, never intended by the Constitution. Not only so, but these votes may be doubled, tripled, or quadrupled, by making deeds to the same persons in two, three, or four counties. In this way, the good city of Richmond could fill orders in any of the closely contested counties, from the sea board to the mountains, with a coal hundred or so, by having timely notice of the necessity.

Heretofore, it was considered that the beneficiary was

ing timely notice of the necessity.

Heretofore, it was considered that the beneficiary use of the soil, or the soil itself, was the real subject of a conveyance of land; that the right to vote was appendant to the condition of the owner, the quality of title, and the quantity of land, hone fide, held by him; that the elective framelying of likelf, was not a subject of garagement. franchise, of itself, was not a subject of conveyance. But if a deed, to be cancelled by a defeasance, or without a bond fide intent of possessing the real subject, be permitted to create a new franchise—to live during a single election, or the pleasure of the creator only—our system is subject to the greatest abuses. The towns, with a few allies in the country, might bear down all the counties in the State. the State.

And while upon this subject, I cannot refrain my And while upon this subject, I cannot refrain my indignation at the enormous influence which Richmond is at this moment exerting upon the Elections in Virginia. And be it remembered, that but a few votes may decide the struggle in a debateable county. In Albemarle, Rives has just been beaten only three votes out of a mass of more than 1100. Richmond sends off her voters to Albemarle. She sends them to Powhatan. She has sent them to Chesterfield. She is said to be sending two or three voters under a false hope of deciding the conthese, it is hoped, will not be tolerated by a people so proverbial for honesty and fair dealing as are those of the Northern Neck District. If Mr. Chinn can not be defeated by fair means, it seems to be thought by some, that there can be no harm in trying what efficacy there may be in those which are foul. The establishment of those floating lights which are to warn our hardy and adventurous tars of the situation of dangerous shoals, has been thus seized on and used in this artful manner to his injury.—But, let it be remembered, that in politics, as in every thing else, Honesty is the best policy.

Luncaster county, April, 1835. FAIR PLAY.

Connoted of the Counties of Caroline. King & Queen, as she did last year, to overrule the proud and resident Voters of Old Hanover. By her wealth, her zeal, and her organised Party, she can operate all around her. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Composed of the Counties of Caroline, King & Queen,
King William, Essex, and Middlesex.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

TRATION.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
bour, as she did last year, to overrule the proud and resident Voters of Old Hanover. By her wealth, her zeal, and her organised Party, she can operate all around her.

Stie would again have given a Delegate to Henrico, if the virtues and firmness of her own yeomanry had not this time saved her from the collar. By this year, the overrule the proud and resident Voters of Old Hanover. By her wealth, her zeal, and her organised Party, she can operate all around her.

Stie would again have given a Delegate to Henrico, if the virtues and firmness of her own yeomanry had not the proud and resident Voters of Old Hanover. By her wealth, her zeal, and her organised Party, she can operate all around her. Sie would again have given a Delegate to Henrico, if the virtues and firmness of her own yeomanry had not this time saved her from the collar. By this system, she stands up before this Commonwealth as a rich, aristocratic, and privilege! Corporation—who is not content with having one Delegate of her own, generally able, almost always a lawyer, loquacious, bold, and turbulent of tongue—not content, too, with exerting her great influence upon the collective body of Representatives from every other county, when they get to Richmond—but she must be doubly and trebly represented herself, by dictating the elections in all the surrounding counties. She is about playing off upon them the same game of controlling influence, which the richfeity of Baltimore continually practices upon the yeomanry of Maryland. This cannot be right! We ought "to reform it altogether."

In fact, the time has now come, when it behoves the country gentlemen of Virginia (eds.)

In fact, the time has now come, when it behoves the country gentlemen of Virginia, to look into the Constitu-tion, and see whether it ever did authorize freeholders concentrate the largest Administration vote, and consequently designate which of the two shall withdraw—the free holds. If the usage was not originally founded upon

quently designate which of the two shall withdraw—the following proceedings were had:

The object of the meeting being explained by Mr. Scott, on motion by the same, (seconded by Mr. Fontaine.) the meeting proceeded to ballot for Chairman—whereupon, Mr. Dickinson was chosen.

On motion, seconded, Mr. Gregory was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Scott then moved, that each Member state the relative strength of each Candidate, in their respective Counties. Whereupon, the several gentlemen made their various statements.

On motion of Mr. Davis, leave was given to the Members to discuss the imputed political opinions of the two Candidates. Whereupon, Mr. Fontaine being called upon, addressed the Chair at length in explanation and defence of the opinions of Mr. John Roane; and Mr. Davis, of those of Mr. Upshaw.—A considerable debate then ensued, in which Messra. Fontaine, Davis, Segur, Gregory, and Scott took part. On motion of Mr. Fontaine, the meeting determined to proceed in the selection of a candidate, by ballot, instead of viva voce.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, Dr. Brockenbrough, Mr. Scott, Col. Segur, and Mr. Davis, were appointed by the

stead of viva voce.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, Dr. Brockenbrough, Mr. Scott, Col. Segur, and Mr. Davis, were appointed by the meeting a Committee to count the ballots.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to ballot, whereupon, it appeared, as reported by the Committee, that John Roane of King William, received seven votes; and Edwin Upshaw three.

The report being made, it was then moved by Mr. Davis, that this meeting unanimously concur in recommending Mr. John Roane, as a fit and proper person to represent this Congressional District.—Which being submitted to the meeting, passed, nemine contradicente.

On motion of Col. Segur, Mr. Fontaine and Mr. Edwin Upshaw: and the said committee to communicate the decision of this meeting to Mr. John Roane and Mr. Edwin Upshaw: and the said committee having waited upon Mr. Upshaw, and informed him of the decision of this meeting for longer a candidate.

On motion of Dr. Brockenbrough, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Chorman and Secretary.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting were tendered to the Chorman and Secretary.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting in the right of protection. The party to which I belong has in no instance within my knowledge carried an election against the will of the residents of the country gentlemen every where.—It is known that the country gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend that the gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend that the gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend that the gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend that the gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend that the gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend that the gentlemen of Richmond are preparing to extend this system into the surrounding countries.

Let the Borough of Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynch-burg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Staunton, Winster, Martinsburg, and Wheeling put the this system into the surrounding countries.

Let the Borough of Norfolk, Petersburg, Au

On motion of Dr. Brockenbrough, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.
On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Riemmond Enquirer.
On motion, the meeting then adjourned, sine die.
WM. W. DICKINSON, Chairman.
Th. W. S. Gregory, Secretary.

Which I belong has in no instance within my knowledge carried an election against the will of the residents of any county. The other party has, and will again, if they can. It is a question of EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, and no matter who has abused it, it ought to be corrected. The greater the abuse, the greater the corruption, and hence the more necessity for a correction. We may talk about New York tactics, but this practise beats New York tall hellow: 1.

publican Government—It certainly makes the rich rucher, and the poor poorer. Here, for example, is a Cotton Factory, just built up on the Manchester side of the James River, opposite to Richmond. Most of the stock has been taken by the Richmond capitalist.—These persons are persuaded that they all have a right to vote upon the land, on which this single building iscreted—and it is said, that they all mean to go over to the Chesterfield Election—beat the good resident voters of the country, by this manneuvre, and keep Wm. R. Johnson in If this be a good vote, I, for one, say, that no charter ought ever again to be made, which carries with it such great, exorbitant, and aristocratic privileges. It is securing to the rich capitalists of your towns, a control in a doubtful contest, over the yeomanry of the country.

I appeal to eve y Freeman, to arrest this outrage, if ever itshould be attempted. Why, we might as well have Old Sarums or Rotten Boroughs among us, as to assume to invest these chartered corporations, these odious monopolies, at best, in a free country, these things or "bodies without a soud," with that dearest political privilege of a freeman, viz. of young for the members of his Legislative bode.

have Old Sarums or Rotten Borough's among us, as to assume to invest these chartered corporations, these odious monopolies, at best, in a free country, these things or "bodies without a soul," with that dearest political privilege of a freeman, viz: of voting for the members of his Legislative body. What! shall one hundred citizens of Richmond, who scarcely ever set their foot on Chesterfield, thus control the rights of the citizens of the county? Give one hundred men this power of voting upon chartered rights, and then deny the People the right of instructing their servants, and we be to the liberties of the People! This thing must be probed. This abomination must be put down. I trust some high-minded patriot will step forth to discuss the subject, and vindicate the purity of the Elective franchise, as Junius did, in the name of the Commons the subject, and vindicate the purity of the Elective franchise, as Junius did, in the name of the Commons of England, in the case of John Wilkes. If the Whigs of England, in the case of John Wilkes. If the Whigs are so desperate as to proceed to these extremities, the vengeance of an indignant People must hurl them into the abyss of destruction. Who ever dreamed of voting on Bank stocks—and yet there is precisely the same right—that is, no right at all. right -- that is, no right at all.

It will be well to look to the subject. THE SPY.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS.

If the Freemen of this country do not go to the polls and exercise their rights, uninfluenced by Banks and office-hunters, and office-holders, and the rich men, and the barbecue men, the freedom we boast is not worth a button. We are not all men of learning, nor have we all had opportunities to know every thing done on the pothe barbecue men, the freedom we boast is not worth a button. We are not all men of learning, nor have we all had opportunities to know every thing done on the political stage. But we know whether or not we are Federalists or Republicans!—whether we are in favor of a strong Government that consults its own will, and not the will of the people! This, we surely know; and how miscalculating have too many of us been, in supporting and countenancing men that act against us! But, why do we support them? Merely because they are acquaintances we esteem, and are unwilling to vote against! Is there no difference between private and public considerations! Suppose the advocates of the Alien and Sedition Law, and of aristocratic and monarchical principles, had been kept in power and place by this false respect for their liberality, or their persons, or their hypocritical professions, what would now be the condition of the Country? Gen. Hamilton and the majority of the Black-Cockade Federal Party, laughed at the idea of the People being capable of self-government, and at our experiment of Democratics as Research. People being capable of self-government, and at our experiment of Democratic or Republican Institutions! This experiment even, would not have been made, without a civil war, if Gen. Washington had not consented to act as the first President—to put the thing in motion—and, but not deplaced that the averaging the latter.

as the first President—to put the thing in motion—and, had not declared, that "the experiment shall be fairly tried, at the risk of every drop of my blood!"

It has been tried. It has gone smoothly under some, and roughly under other auspices. The same proud, Aristocratic party have increased since the death of most of their monocratic fathers! Marriages, alliances, and the recompulation of realth by cupping devices of paper. of their monocratic fathers! Marriages, alliances, and the accumulation of wealth by cunning devices of paper systems, privileges, monopolies, protections, and similar hocus-pocus ways of giving one man the advantage over another, have all increased the number of our enemies.— Every day convinces me more and more, that the permanency of our free institutions depends on the intelligence, the firmness and the virtue of the main body of the people. In the nature of things, we may sometimes expect to be cheated, wheedled and actually duped but, there is an elastic re-action in Democracy on which we there is an elastic re-action in Democracy, on which we place our main hope. The friends of monarchy, in ef-lect, if not in name, with Hamilton at their head, sacer-

iect, if not in name, with Hamilton at their head, sneered at the idea that the People ought, or were capable of managing any thing connected with Government.

Where are the old Federalists now? Dead, co nomine—yet living under the new name of Whigs—(God save the mark!) They are more numerous than ever, and have lost nothing of their principles. Because they have seduced so many of the time-serving or timid Republicans to join their ranks, is no reason that we should stick to men who have abandoned us and our principles. Can it be expected that any consistent or sincere Democrat will vote, on political questions, with the Federal-Can it be expected that any consistent or sincere Demo-orat will vote, on political questions, with the Federal-ists? Impossible. We have been too long supine and indifferent, giving way to preferences for neighbors and personal friends; until Republicanism is almost read out of church. It becomes us to consider this matter, and

But who ought they to frighten? Do the People see and feel those things, except through the screws of the paper Nobility? Can we believe that such a large part of the Senate, and such a majority of the House of Representatives are blind and corrupt into the bargain? Are they unfaithful? Have they sounded this alarm? And shall we be driven by the noise of the enemy? Or shall we let them select our candidates, and help us elect them? Yes—poor passive souls!—we are to be frightened, and then taken into the custody and protection of our adversaries. This will not do.—We must act for ourselves at the polls, and insist upon our servants representing our principles and obeging our instructions—or else, we may let all our boasted freedom go to the dogs. To the Polls! is the word now. There let us do as we please. And unless we vote against all Federalists, and the candidates of Federalists, we have no right to claim membership in the society of REPUBLICANISM.

FOR THE FACULTER.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA .- [No. 2.] It would little become us, my Countrymen, in the present elections to desert our best friends in time of need, and accept the proffered advice of our adversaries, when we do not require it. In the midst of all our difficulties heretofore, and particularly in the transactions I have adverted to previously, the Democracy of the North have stood by us, and fought the battle manfully, in the midst of all manner of oppression, of ridicule, terror, panic and every species of alarm that could be devised by the Bankites, and high-toned Aristocrats.

1834,"

At page 21, Mr. TYLER says, that "its DEBT DUE on domestic exchange" was diminished from May, 1833, to October 1st, 1833, "thereby placing in the possession of the Bank unemplayed resources to that extent." Debts drawn in on exchange during that period.

At page 20, same report says, 1st October 1st, 1836, "Thereby placing in the possession of the Bank unemplayed resources to that extent." Debts drawn in on exchange during that period.

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by the Bankites, and high-toned Aristocrats.

Regardless of sectional feelings or prejudices, they have not stopped to enquire, whether the man who shall be selected to carry into execution those principles, on which they believe are based our dearest rights and liberties, resides in the Northern, Southern or Western sections of the Union; but they are desirons only of known tions of the Union; but they are desirous only of knowing whether he be a firm and true disciple of those Deing whether he be a firm and true disciple of those Democratic Republican doctrines and principles, which were settled by the civil revolution of 1800. Such having been the liberal and patriotic conduct of our Northern Democrat is the choice of our party at this time, would it not be illiberal, nuwise and unpatriotic to say, we will have nothing to do with him, he is a Northern man, a few fanatics in the North have been making a noise about our slaves? Ergo, if we select a Northern man, he must necessarily interfere with that species of our property. What would be the effect of such a course if persisted in It would accessarily engender the most deadly feud between the North and South, and lead, perhaps, ultimately, to the most alarming consequences. But Republicans of Virginia, you are too liberal and patriotic to retween the North and South, and lead, perhaps, ultimately, to the most alarming consequences. But, Republicans of Virginia, you are too liberal and patriotic to require any appeal to induce you to deal out to your brethren in other sections, the most perfect fairness and liberality. Of the seven Presidents who have filled the Executive Chair, five have been Southern men; and neither of the two Northern Presidents, belonged to our party. It happens, then, that the Republicans of the North have never had a President from their section; and should we cavil now, if they were to express a desire to have one? Would it not be ungenerous now to say, "we will not tolerate a Northern President, because, forsooth, a few fanatics of the North have interfered with the subject of emancipation?" It is well known, too, that the entire North, with the few exemptions alluded to, have set their faces positively against such intered to, have set their faces positively against such inter-ference. If Mr. Van Buren be the selected candidate of the Democracy of the North, it has by electioneering demagogues been asserted, that the State of New York, from her predominating weight, will forever lord it over us. How ridiculous !-- how absurd! that two or

asythose who have advocated opinions as variant from yours as light from darkness, who have traduced you and your candidates, and have failed in their machina-

tions?

Will you accept the proffered aid of the blue-light Federalists, and the red-hot Nullifiers? Do you believe, if the Whigs had now the ascendancy in the country, they

would condescend to accept a man out of our ranks? Do you not believe, if they had the power, they would elect Clay or Webster? Most certainly they would!

Does it not, therefore, become you to beware how you accept any aid or advice from such a source? Beware of the Whigs!

This new device of running upon Judge White, is a deep scheme to mislead and deceive you. They care not for Mr. White, at heart; they hate and abhor him. Outwardly, they profess love and admiration: and that too wardly, they profess love and admiration; and that, too, for a man who differs with them as much as white does from black. Rely upon it, Fellow-Citizens, they are only White-washed; it is only an outward gloss they have put White-washed; it is only an outward gloss they have put on to conceal their hideousness and deformity. They wish to divide the Republican party; they wish to get the election into Congress; they are again playing their old game of "intrigue and management." Again I would say, beware of the Whigs—the White-washed Whigs!!!

MATHEWS.

No. 3. in our next.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANOVER. TO THE CITIZENS OF HANOVER.

Fellow-Citizens!—Our late Delegate, in his address to you of March 31st, has honored with a very particular notice, the Address of a "Portion of the Committee of Hanover." I should not have noticed his address in this way, but having seen it stated in the Richmond Whig once or twice, that "Senator Fontaine" was considered the author of the address of the Committee; and a statement of fact in it being disputed, it is due to the Comthe author of the address of the Committee; and a statement of fact in it being disputed, it is due to the Committee, and to myself to say, that although that address was, as it professes to be, published by a portion of the Committee; yet I am responsible for the disputed statement, and it is due also to the Committee and myself to sustain it, which I shall do on the very authority which is quoted to controvert it, (JOHN TYLER HIMSELF.)

The Doctor says—"These veracious expositors state, that the United States Bank continued to CURTAIL its debt to upwards of \$18.000 COU. Whereast it is good.

debt to upwards of \$18,000,000; whereas it is conclusively shewn by the Investigating Committee of the Senate, that that institution, during the whole period from the removal of deposites, October, 1833, to July, 1834, never did curtail but about seven and half millions, a sum LESS THAN THE DEPOSITES WHICH WERE RE-THAN THE DEPOSITES WHICH WERE REMOVED. I am no supporter of the Bank in any shape;
but I feel it due to the cause of good morals to correct
this misstatement." Now, let us see who is it that has
blundered, the Doctor or myself.

In the first place, our late Delegate has misquoted my
language, (without design, I presume.) I do not say that
the Bank "CURTAILED" its debt; and every man
who knows any thing about Banks ought to know that

who knows any thing about Banks ought to know that that phrase (curtail) has a particular and literal meaning, denoting the gradual diminution of debts ON LOANS of long credits, or not positively to be paid at the end of sixty days. The address of the Committee states that "the Bank and its allies produced chatever distress there was, and that without account of the committee of the com of church. It becomes us to consider this matter, and while we may, make our principles triumphant, no matter who falls. Our enemies tell us to vote against one man, because he supported the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and is the friend of Jackson, and gravely insist upon us to vote for another man who did the very same thing and is equally the friend of Jackson! Surely these election erers think we must be a parcel of schoolsboys, or they are very simple themselves.

Does a man vote and act with the Federalists, and think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man think that the Republicans will vote for him! How man the subject of more than the without any necessity, (the Bank by was, and that without an Does a man vote and act with the Federalists, and think that the Republicans will vote for him! How many of the Opposition vote for Administration candidates? None! They go all in a body; and why should we not do so? We owe it to our country, to our principles, to ourselves, to do it. The hue and cry about Despotism, Usurpation, Tyranny, Corruption, are the war-whoops of party strife—they are the alarm-words of the enemy. But who ought they to frighten? Do the People see and feel these things, except through the screws of the many of these things, except through the screws of the many of the Engineer, signing himself "Anti-Bank," which

that the Bank did not "abandon its course of proceeding," but "went on drawing in its debts to a much greater extent; "—in all, much upwards of \$18,000,000."

"The investigating Committee of the Senate," by John Tyler, their Chairman, (speaking of "CURTAIL-MENTS" ordered after removal of deposites, October 1st, 1833, by the Bank,) state at page 19, that "the total actual reduction effected" was, "July 1st, 27,500,441,48 1834.

mous with debt due on domestic change,) \$17,867,99

11,086,373 07 Debts drawn in on ex-6,781,554 44

427,102 89 1.861,470 30

Our worthy late Delegate should have been more

particular in his own statements, as he was criticising statements of other gentlemen. He says, the sum the Bank curtailed was "LESS THAN THE DEPOSITES three millions of people should be able (if they were willing) to govern 12 or 14 millions. It is, fellow-citizens, too weak and untenable to require relutation.

Democrats of Virginial You elected a President to car
Bank curtailed was "LESS THAN THE DEPOSITES which were removed." The "Investigating Committee which were removed." The "Investigating Committee was "MORE BY \$\)

\$\text{8306.439 61."}

Again, speaking of the Post Office, he says, "And the

Democrats of Viginial You elected a President to earry into practice the leading temets of your creed, and has he deceived yon? No! I hesitate not in answering for you, that he has not. His term is electify to expire, and it begins to be time to look about for a successor. And here let me say, Beware of whom you take counsel. Do you not find the enemy stealing into your camp, using all manner of artifice to deceive and mislead you? Do you not see the hypocritical Whigs holding out to you a tempting bait, by which they hope to beguile you? You elected President Jackson without the aid or advice of the newly-baptised Whigs, but with all kinds of vituperation and abuse of the most scurrilous grade, heaped upon him by the now pure, bencrolent, and republican Whigs, too.

He has had more difficulties to encounter than any other resident ever had.

He it was, who gave the Tariff a cheek, and was leading it gradully back to the revenue standard, when the south Carolina affair occurred.

He gave a death-blow to the system of Internal Im-

the Committee say, and I say now, Fellow-Citizens, that the UNEXAMPLED HASTE to go into the election of Senator under the circumstances, and the final refusal to refer the question to the People, was derogatory of the right of the majority to govern.—In all the above mistakes, my personal respect for our late Delegate prompts me to say, that I cannot believe there was any intentional misstatement, and I make this declaration with more cheerfulness, because he most frankly and honorably declared to me, that in any thing said in his address he did not intend to be personal, and that if he had known I was the writer, he would not have used the harsh language he did, while he considered himself alluding to an impersonal body.

I will now very briefly notice some of the other pro-

did, while he considered times all along to all hipersonal body.

I will now very briefly notice some of the other prominent parts of the address—passing by others with only this remark, that there is a vein of hitterness and acrimony towards the Administration and its friends, when speaking of them generally, running through the whole, altogether unjust, evinced in expressions of this sort—"They defended the President's measures whether right or wrong"—"Pretended friends of State Rights"—

"They affected to believe," &c. &c. Our late Delegate comes to the relief of gentlemen in the county, who abcomes to the relief of gentlemen in the county, who absolutely INSULT YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS, by telling you, that the falsification of their PROPHECIES of low prices for produce was only occasioned by the kind exercise of the tender mercies of the Bank. He of tow prices for produce was only occasioned by the kind exercise of the tender mercies of the Bank. He says, "It was emphatically the moral influence of the People exerted at the polls (in Virginia, of course, I suppose he means.) which arrived the arm of power,—defended an already prostrate institution from vindictive outrage—and restored public confidence in the Bank and its resources. But for the timely exertion of that influence, it is unpossible to say what disastrous mischiefs might not have been visited even upon our community." The influence of the SMALL WHIG MAJORITY, elected last Spring, was omnipotent, tis true, in all elections in the Legislature; but I confess I cannot comprehend how it could have wrought such a miracle on the CURRENCY of the country—for, if that could by any means be shewn to be a legitimate consequence of the "moral influence of the People, exerted at the polls," one would, have supposed that the LITTLE WHIG MAJORITY IN VIRGINIA would have been weighed down by Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, &c. where the Administrations was sustained. How any sensible man can now doubt, that the Bank, without just cause, produced the pressure in the money market which did exist, for political effect, I cannot understand. Page 21, of Mv. Tyler's report, shews, I think, that that Committee could not vertice to in the money market which did exist, for political effect, I cannot understand. Page 21, of Mr. Tyler's report, shews, I think, that that Committee could not venture to justify the Bank. They make a feeble apology for item the score of "abundant caution." It was "abundant caution" indeed which prompted it to curtail \$3,320,000 on the 23d January, 18:4, to guard, as it is said, against injury from the expected rejection of its draft notes at the Treasury, (which was in truth all affected,) and which, when it did occur, MR. BIDDLE writes to the Secretary of the Treasury, was a matter of "indifference" to the Bank. Our late Delegate asserts, that this Administration "has

removed from office in six years of its power, TWO THOUSAND INDIVIDUALS AT LEAST, FOR THOUSAND INDIVIDUALS AT LEAST, FOR OPINION'S SAKE."—I ask, where is the evidence? No doubt many have been removed, in consequence of the political revolution which brought President Jackson into office, having caused an investigation into the conduct of the incumbents, who had held their offices dering the uninterrupted calm which preceded his Administration, until they probably began to think they had a fecsimple right to them. Some may have been removed without just cause; but what document shows that they were all removed for opinion's sake? Is every defaulter and other delinquent in office to be shielded from merited odium, by the broad panoply of assumed persecution for odium, by the broad panoply of assumed persecution for OPINION'S SAKE? Justice, policy, good morals—every thing but party spirit, should forbid it.

On the subject of our relations with France, I need only say, that our late Delegate has done the President

only say, that our late Delegate has done the President great injustice, (as he does on many other subjects.) in trying to make the impression that war was his object. The Constitution makes it his duty, "from time to time, to give Congress information of the state of the Union." In obedience to this, he gave a faithful history of our differences with France; recommended that, if France persisted in her long-continued refusal to satisfy our claims for grievous injuries done to our unoffending citizens, we should take redress into "our own hands." Both houses of Congress substantially sustained the President by an unanimous vote, as to the propriety of ultimately insisting on the execution of the Treaty. This French affair has been one of the main reliances of the Whigs for electioncering and producing another panic.

The declaration, that foreign voters overruled the resident voters in the last election, was not intended to ex-

sident voters in the last election, was not intended to ex-cite "prejudice" against Richmond, as is insinuated; (for the language is, "coters from Richmond and elscuhere,") but to arouse the People to a determination to attend the polls, that we might have a free and a fair election.

You are told, that the expenses of the Government are nearly doubled, from 1825 to 1833. Four of these years were Adams's Administration, and I would ask, if our late Delegate "mast ardently" desired the diffusion of "correct information," why he did not state that fact, and the much more important fact, that, in 1833, near \$7,000,000 are set down as the expenses of the Government—which, in truth, have no sort of connection with the regular expenses of the Government.

ment—which, in truth, have no sort of connection with the regular expenses of the Government?

We are asked, why we have not told you about the Proclamation, Protest, &c.? Because they are not the questions for the People to act on now, and we thought the Whigs could not consistently make "much ado" about these measures, as they now find it convenient to support Judge White, who has been an honest and open, which he has built a firm belief, (and it is only suspicion,) which he has built a firm belief, (and it is only suspicion,) "that Mr. Van Buren has had an active agency in contriving and effecting most, if not all, of these obnexious measures of the present Administration," he says, "for triving and effecting most, if not all, of these obnexious measures of the present Administration," he says, "for him, therefore, I shall never vote for President of these United States." Now, which is the most guilty—Van Buren for planning, (supposing the charge true,) or White for voting for them? The charge not being proven, White certainly is.—He then draws a most frightful picture of Van Buren, and places the old Judge's merits in brilliant contrast with his. I have not the smallest objection to the Whigs puffing Judge White. I have no difficulty in voting for him, except that it might be the means of carrying the election to the House of Representatives. Our fate Delegate says that, "I apprehend that the contest will be between White and Van Buren"—and that, too, when DANIEL WEB-STER is regularly nominated by the Press. How is Mr. Webster to be disposed of? I NEVER SHALL, VOTE FOR DANIEL WEBSTER, OR ANY OTHER ADVOCATE FOR BANK, TARIFF AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. The Republican Party will vote for White or Van Buren, whichever will most certainly be able to defeat any such candidate, and aveet the "CALAMITY" of an election by the House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING—In Halifox, At a meeting of a number of the friends of the present Administration, at Hulifax Court-house, the 23d March, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the country in the next Legislature—Capt. Averet to act as Secretary.

Averet to act as Secretary.

Resolved, That John R. Edmunds, James Medley, Archibald Glenn, Capt. Henry Wilson, and Dr. Thomas Johnson, be appointed as a Committee to recommend two candidates to represent us in the next Legislature.

The Committee, after having retired as winding retired as was minutes, recommended Measures John R. Carrington and Enomas Contents of the meeting, that it would be in order for any person present to nominate other candidates, in addition to those proposed by the Committee; and that the voice of the meeting would be taken between them.

No other person having measures of the present Administration," he says, "for him, therefore, I shall never vote for President of these vote for White or Van Buren, whichever will most cer-tainly be able to defeat any such candidate, and avert the "CALAMITY" of an election by the Honse of Repre-

sentatives. Lastly, our worthy late Delegate says: "The Bank too, has been hunted down because of its UNCONSTI-TUTIONALITY." NO, NOT SOLELY FOR THAT, as is "conclusively shown by the Investigating Committee of the Senate." But many gentlemen entrench themselves behind the unconstitutionality, and thinking themselves behind the unconstitutionality. selves secure from the musquetry of the People, fight most valiantly by the side of the Bank in every attack on its expediency and the purity of its conduct. Our on its expediency and the purity of its conduct. Our late Delegate may be a non-combatant; but even that will not do, when the INIQUITIES OF THE BANK ARE SO GREAT AND GLARING. I will here give you MR. TYLER'S statement, (from pages 44 and 45 of his Report;)

"For printing, not connected with the daily operations of the Bank, (as he states,) for the six years I resident Jackson has been in office, commencing with the 1st Jackson has been in office.

Jackson has been in office, commencing with the 1st January, 1829—and will only remark, that ONE FIFTH BELONGED TO THE PEOPLE of the United States—

and that it was for the printing of near ONE MILLION election eering pamphlets, &c.—

"Total for 1829, \$105 25
Total for 1839, 5,76.67
Total for 1831, 11,413.24
Total for 1832, (the year of the Presidential election)

any man who has reflected on the passing events of the day, believe that that mighty corporation which has altempted to rule the destrines of this nation, has passively surrendered? Why has it lately stretched its net so widely again? Why has it increased its boan \$12,060,000 from 1st November last to 1st March?—(and by the last Report above FOURTEEN Millions in about 5 months, and that the year before it is to wind up! Why this unscendently accountable course, unless it is preparing for another great convulsion? Fellow-citizens, I warn you that that is the purpose. Let no man say because Premdent Jackson will continue in office ONE YEAR after the expiration of the charter, that the refore the Bank can entertain the color of the charter, that the refore the Bank can entertain stock \$3 per share shove par.

attaching to the different branches of the Government, which require the watchful eye of the People to detect—and all, from the President to the humblest supporter of his Administration, would gladly correct. But let justice be done. I do not consider the election of Whigs the great political PANACEA for caring all the evils attending the Government. 'Tis not the proper medicine. I have thought it was due to myself, and the cause I am engaged in, to say what I have done; and actuated by no personal opposition to our very worthy late Delegate, I have endeavored to be temperate and respectful. Let not our personal attachments destroy our political independence; but let every man come to the polls, and exercise the right of suffrage as a Freeman! right of suffrage as a Freeman! April 6, 1835.

E. FONTAINE.

CHESTERFIELD ELECTION. This election took place yesterday. Great interest was excited—Wm. R. Johnson is re-elected Delegate.

We have never heard of greater efforts being made to secure the election of any man. Various Barbecuca We have never heard of greater efforts being made to secure the election of any man. Various Barbecnes were given by the candidate and his friends. The People, it is said, were treated to two very large Barbecnes, in different parts of the county, only on Saturday last. Yesterday, the citizens of Richmond poured in their fire. Votes are reported to have been given in on chartered rights—a thing, we believe, without a precedent in all the annals of Virginia. We shall notice this election hereafter as it deserves. We are satisfied that if the Republicans are true to themselves, they must prevail.

ail. 1-2 past 9 o'clock.- We have just received accounts 1-2 past 9 o'clock.—We have just received accounts from the polls. We shall rip up the extraordinary transactions of the election hereafter. Elam and his friends wished the poll kept open—and Johnson declined. The vote has been decided by the two Cotton Factory and other chartered stocks!! The free people of Virginia cannot submit to this abuse of the right of suffrage.—Elam considers himself elected. The election will be, of course, contested—and the great principle must be tried. Johnson is indeed returned; but we have no doubt the election must be superseded. Nash (Republican) is safe—which will be a nett gain to us in the Senate. The following is the state of the poll:

FOR CONGRESS.

John W. Jones. 604

John W. Jones, John W. Nash, 460 William Old, 392 Wm. R. Johnson,

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

"The Battle Cry is up"

A fine spirit prevails among the Democrats. The month of elections has opened well. The haze is beginning to be cleared away. May not too much of ityet remain among us still? We folly realize the fact, that the context is really between the fact, that the month of elections has opened well. The haze is beginning to be cleared away. May not too much of it yet remain among us still? We folly realize the fact, that the contest is really between the rights of the People and the pretended rights of their agents and servants. "Instructions or no Instructions—Bunk or no Bunk—Federalism or Democracy." These are the points at issue. Let us all look to the movements of the enemy—They are full of stratagens, and hold up false lights, and bait us on every side. But will not the people stick to their own interest, assert their supremacy, and elect their friends? How many legislators, who disobeyed either the known will of their constituents, or positive instructions, have ventured to go before the people again? Where they have been hitherto very popular, and have holds upon the people, or think that the splitting in the Republican ranks will save them, they have ventured. How many have made haste into retirement, while others profess to give place to "more popular men" of the Opposition party, who have not incurred the odium of trampling on the most-sacred of all Republican principles? These movements may not be seen through in every case. But our party throughout the whole State owe it to themselves to set in concest, and take warning from the movements of the enemy every where!

Will any man pretend that Mr. Leigh could get more

to act in concert, and take warning from the movements of the enemy every where!

Will any man pretend that Mr. Leigh could get more than a fourth or a third of the freemen of Virginia to vote for him to the Senate? And yet he and his party expect, that a majority of his supporters and admirers is to be elected? The people will not permit this, without giving up the right of instruction, and disapproving all the good which the Administration has done in putting down the Bank—Internal Improvements—wasteful schemes of expenditure—settling all our long standing differences abroad—and preserving the Constitution and Union themselves. Do not the People of Virginia approve of the great mass of the acts of the Administration? And will they unite with the Clay men, Calhounites, Websterites, the Federalists and Renegades from the Republican ranks, and cleet men opposed to our principles? No! No! We will follow

NO BLUE-LIGHTS NOR WHITE-LIGHTS.

HALITAN.

Hitavill be seen from the proceedings which we to-day publish, that a portion of the Republicans of Halifax county went into a meeting, at their last Court, and nominated as the candidates of the party, Messrs. John Carrington and Thomas G. Coleman. They will have, we understand, no opposition. Whicaver cannot became

DEMOCRATIC MEETING-In Halifox, Va.

tion of Messrs. Carrington and Coleman was unanimous-

ty approved.

Resolved, That Thomas H. Averett, James Medley, Henry Wilson, John R. Edmunds, and A. Glenn, be appointed as a Committee to inform Messrs. Carrington and Coleman of their reomination, and request their ac-

ceptance.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Danville Observer, and Petersburg Constellation, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned ELISHA BETTS, Chairman. THOMAS H. AVERETT, Secretary.

Mr. Coleman has accepted the nomination—Mr. Carrington is out of the County—We hope he will also ac-

MARRIAGES.

10 Estimore, by the Rev. Wra. Hamilton, Dr. M. Montrose Pallen,
of Richmond, Va., to Miss Janet A. Cochran, daughter of the late
Wm. G. Cuchran, Esq., of Bultimore.

DEATHS.

"Total for 1839. \$105.25
Total for 1839. \$5,756.67
Total for 1839. \$1,413.24
Total for 1839. \$1,500.75
The following (from page 47 of the Report.) in the amount disbursed by the President of the Bank, who no fused to give an account of the object of the expenditure, and in relation to which Mr Tyler says:

"The Committee one into the assets to state that they submitted to the President the propriety of disclosing the objects of expenditure." He gave a very ansatisfactory excuse, and declined to disclose the object. Here is the account:

"Total for the year 1839. \$1,500.75
Total for the year 1839. \$1